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The Hongkong Telegraph

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7632 日九十月二

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GREAT BATTLE IN FRANCE.

BRITISH ADVANCING ON A WIDE FRONT.

ENEMY LINES EVERYWHERE PENETRATED.

London, April 9.
A French communique states:—In spite of the bad weather, our artillery is most active in several sectors. German attacks north-west of Rheims failed. We have advanced somewhat in the region of Maisons de Champagne.

A New British "Push."

London, April 9.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—We attacked at 5.30 this morning on a wide front. We penetrated the lines everywhere from the south of Arras to the south of Lens, and are progressing satisfactorily at all points. We stormed the villages of Hermies and Boursies, in the direction of Cambrai, and penetrated Havricourt wood. We captured Fresnoy le Petit, in the direction of St. Quentin, and advanced our line south-east of La Vergne, taking considerable prisoners.

Substantial Progress.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing in the evening, says the battle of Arras is raging unabated in favour of the British, who have made substantial progress.

Biggest Volume of Fire Yet Seen.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The offensive mentioned in an earlier communique has extended from Lens to St. Quentin. The steady bombardment of the line, which had been progressing for days, was intensified during the night. Before the assault was delivered, it reached the greatest volume of fire yet seen in the war.

When the infantry attacked, it was raining heavily, and it was quite dark, but the rain blew into the Germans' faces, favouring us, while the glare of the guns and signal lights afforded plenty of illumination. The weather improved later, though the wind was not favourable for aeroplanes.

Shortly after eight o'clock, the second phase of the attack developed and the fighting was intensified. It is surmised that the attack was bigger and sooner than the enemy expected.

The correspondent recalls that the northern section of the ground, over which the troops are battling, was the scene of the tremendous French fighting in May, 1915. The notorious Vimy ridge is one of the commanding spurs of the system.

The present is the third great battle since the end of 1914 for the mastery of this great key position.

AMERICA'S INTERVENTION.

Will the Latin Republics Follow Suit?

London, April 9.
News from Reuter's correspondents at Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago and Lima shows that South America is most excited over America's and Cuba's intervention in the war, and also over the torpedoing of the Parana.

The Chilean Press believes that Chile will shortly be obliged to act against Germany.

The Peruvian Press considers that South America must jointly act against submarine warfare.

The Argentine Press thinks that the situation is most grave, and is of the opinion that Cuba will act most usefully in destroying the pirates' lairs in the Antilles.

Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says the whole Brazilian Press demands reprisals for the sinking of the Parana. The Germans at Rio de Janeiro are being actively watched, especially those on inter-oceanic ships. The German Minister had a prolonged interview with the Foreign Minister, to whom he asserted that the Parana was mined, but the Government is satisfied that she was torpedoed, and is now considering action.

Reuter's correspondent at Panama says that the President has cancelled the exequaturs of all the German Consuls.

More Germans Arrested.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that twenty-four more Germans have been arrested, including the former head of the Sayville wireless station.

America's Attitude Defined.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that President Wilson has replied to President Poincaré, thanking him for his congratulations, and saying that the attitude which the United States is forced to adopt, is one of pitiless opposition to the German Imperialism.

Interred Ships Seized.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Havana says that three interred German ships at Havana, two at Opatogon and one at Santiago have been seized and the crews arrested.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA'S INTERVENTION.

An Army for Europe?

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that war legislation will be submitted to Congress during the present week. It is increasingly apparent that the Government contemplates sending an army to Europe. Three million grenades have been ordered, and the steel helmet has been adopted. The General Staff contemplates an Army of two million men in two years.

Chicago Wheat Panic.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that a panic in the Chicago wheat pit resulted in prompt Government action to safeguard the world's food supply.

The panic was due to a report by the Department of Agriculture that severe weather had reduced the winter crop by fifty million bushels. Fortunately the production of rye is a record, being 160,000,000 bushels, and farmers are sowing maize in the damaged wheat-fields.

Mr. Hoover, the Belgian Relief Commissioner, has been appointed to preside over the Committee.

President Wilson Replies to King George.

London, April 9.
President Wilson has replied to His Majesty the King as follows:—

"Your eloquent message at this critical moment in our national life, is proof of the community of sentiment among the free peoples of the world now striving to defend their ideals, to maintain the blessings of independence, and to uphold the rights of humanity. In the name of the American people and the Government to which they look for guidance, I thank you for your inspiring words."

The Coming Breach With Austria.

London, April 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires has demanded that the United States should break off relations with Austria.

London, April 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, a despatch from the American Minister to Switzerland announces that Austria broke off relations with the United States on the 8th inst., and that Spain is taking over the United States interests in Austria.

Declaration of War Expected.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Sweden will probably take over Austrian interests in the United States. The break is accepted as a prelude to a declaration of war. A similar situation is expected in respect of Turkey and Bulgaria.

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

Some Wonderful Feats.

London, April 9.
Mr. Bosch Thomas describes the work of the aeroplanes of both sides on the Western Front. He says that they go at breathless speed and are practically noiseless. All records of speed and skill have been broken by a British machine, which destroyed five enemy aeroplanes in one flight.

The art of high diving has increased immeasurably. Machines make decent plummet-like from sixteen thousand feet to bomb a train, fire a balloon or fusillade a body of troops. Firing at small objects on the ground is practised daily, like tent pegging. So quickly do the divers come and go that rifle men are often too astonished to fire till the machine has disappeared. The German authorities complain bitterly at the failure of their infantry fire on such occasions.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ACCLAIM THE REVOLUTION.

London, April 8.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters at Salonika says that all the Russian troops at the Balkan front acclaimed the result of the revolution and took the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government. All ranks are unanimous that their first duty is to defeat the enemy with warlike zeal stimulated by the knowledge that victory alone can perpetuate the new liberty.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN TRIPOLI.

Rome, April 8.
An official report states: We attacked and completely defeated five thousand rebels on April 5th at Dornia oasis, in Tripoli. Two hundred and six of the enemy were killed and valuable booty captured. Our casualties were very slight.

PANAMA'S ASSISTANCE TO U.S.

Panama, April 9.
The President has issued a proclamation in which it is stated that Panama will unreservedly assist the United States, particularly in the defence of the Canal.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Fighting in the Air.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, discussing the British and German aerial casualties, particularly in last evening's communique, calls attention to the Flying Corps' conservative policy in carrying out the enemy losses. He lays stress on the fact that our machines are fighting over enemy territory, some even fifty miles behind the front line. This is essential in order not to interfere with the artillery photographic machine work closer in. He proceeds to show that the whole doctrine on which the British Air Service works is one of bold offensive, an important feature of which is the bombing, which necessitates the enemy in the zone of the front. He dismisses as absolutely misleading the possible impression of German predominance, and says that quite the contrary is the case. He acknowledged that the enemy service since the battles of the Somme had been reorganised and had much improved in efficiency and boldness, but our airmen, he is confident, have the ability to demolish the Boche flyers. He reminds the public that though the number of losses is apparently increasing the growth of the service is probably in considerably greater ratio. He points out that it is very seldom that a German aeroplane is brought down on our ground, and that that is exceptionally obvious.

Rheims Again Shelled.

London, April 9.
A French communique states: There has been a violent artillery duel in the Cernin section between the Somme and the Aisne in Champagne. The Germans yesterday fired 1,500 shells into Rheims, killing one and wounding four civilians.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SINK GERMAN DESTROYER.

Off Zeebrugge, we torpedoed two of the second is uncertain. The second is severely damaged. We sustained no casualties.

ITALIAN ADMIRALTY OF U.S.

Bomb, April 8.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, conveying the applause and admiration with which the whole Italian nation greeted the entry of America into the war. "In the bitter struggle for the welfare of modern civilisation for which Italy and her Allies are straining every nerve it was felt that the North-American Republic would not fail us, as she had always been faithful to the deathless principles of liberty and justice, which the Federal Government has once again so triumphantly proclaimed."

THE HOPES OF HUNGARY.

Berne, April 8.

Count Tisza, writing in the course of a remarkably outspoken article in the newspaper "Budapest Igazmond," states: Events in Russia have awakened a hope that Hungary will receive worthy recompense for her deeds and privations. Such reward must be a true and lasting peace, which we are always ready to realise. Nevertheless the people must be prepared to suffer as hitherto. The last harvest was worse than ever.

THE SUBMARINE WAR.

Paris, April 8.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes an interview with Lord Robert Cecil in connection with the submarine war. Lord Cecil said: This blockade is a complete avowal of Germany's weakness and proof that she has really abandoned hope of ever obtaining a favourable decision on land. Furthermore it indicates that she is aware of the impossibility of successfully disputing the Allied mastery of the seas.

He admitted that the mercantile losses were important, but they were less serious than Germany anticipated. The Allies were accustomed to talk about the many victims of Teutonic piracy, they did not talk of the pirates' losses. Although I am unable to give particulars of the enemy losses I can state that between 21st February and 1st April 49 engagements have occurred between British and German pirates, while since 1st February the total number of fights was over 90.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

London, April 8.

The Admiralty announces that patrol aeroplanes on the night of 7th inst. bombed Zeebrugge and Bruges. All returned safely same night.

RUSSIAN DEMOCRATS DEMAND REPUBLIC.

Petrograd, April 8.

The Congress of the Constitutional Democratic Party, which is a strong political organisation, has been opened. The President appealed for support for the authority of the Provisional Government until the convocation of a constituent Assembly. After the speakers had advocated the renunciation of the party principle favouring a constitutional monarchy, the Congress unanimously passed a resolution that Russia should be a democratic and parliamentary republic. Adherence to the watchword "War until the final Victory!" was proposed, with sympathetic reference to the Allies and the entry of the United States into the war.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

London, April 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We made considerable progress on a front of three thousand yards northward of Louverval and entered the enemy's lines at a number of points including south-eastward of Ypres, taking prisoners. Our aeroplanes carried out several day and night bombing raids, dropping large quantities of explosives, on aerodromes, transport and a battery in action. We destroyed three hangars and hit a group of buildings in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome, and successfully attacked with machine hostile trains. We destroyed a kite balloon.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

London, April 8.

A wireless German official message says: We repulsed strong reconnoitring detachments in hand to hand fighting to the south-east of Ypres. There was lively artillery firing against St. Quentin, and several hits damaged the Cathedral. Fresh French attacks made near Laffaux broke down with heavy losses. We destroyed yesterday thirteen enemy aeroplanes. Our fire on the east bank of the Vardes averted an English attack. Our enemies lost in March on all fronts 161 aeroplanes and fifteen balloons of which aerial attacks destroyed 143 and 19 respectively. We lost 45 aeroplanes.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SUBMARINES.

Some Negligent Captains.

There was one passage in a leading article which appeared in the Times recently dealing with the enemy's submarine campaign which seems especially to deserve emphasis. The statement was to the effect that many British merchant vessels have been lost through the carelessness and indifference of their commanders.

This is a difficult subject to broach, because the poorest intellect among landmen can imagine the strain to which the officers and men of the mercantile marine are now subject in keeping the seas. Nevertheless, the evidence of practical seamen whose authority is believed by the writer to be unimpeachable is that all the precautions which could be taken by British captains have not always been taken. There are certain measures well known to seamen involving additional trouble and constant attention. Yet it is asserted that captains have not always adopted them, arguing that they were not likely to be suitable to their particular vessels. There has never been any suggestion of hesitation on the part of the mercantile marine officers to face the hidden danger: the trouble seems to arise from a feeling of over-confidence, imperviousness to danger, and that lack of thoroughness which, at any rate until lately, was sometimes a trait of British character.

It is stated that the naval authorities have evidence of this with the utmost certainty, but of course, the widest powers to act should they choose to do so. All British ships are insured under the Government War Risks Scheme on the distinct understanding that the instructions of the naval authorities are in every respect carried out. Every one knows that the captains of British ships are among the few classes of men whose mistakes are not passed over. It is extremely hard that they should be so penalised, but the stern treatment meted out in the event of marine disaster, when blame can be laid on the captain, is declared to be the only means of enforcing efficiency. In these days it may seem altogether unreasonable and unbecoming to suggest the adoption of strong measures, when ships are sunk and it is proved that every precaution had not been taken, but this question of the responsibility of merchant captains is being discussed by shipping men, and it seems right for it to be ventilated. It is certainly a matter of comment that some lines have gone very free from loss while others have had at least their fall share. This may, of course, merely be due to the particular trades in which the vessels are employed.

A view now taken is that the officers of the mercantile marine are not merely entrained with ships and cargoes which are fully insured, but that they are entrusted with interests of vital importance to the country. Most pluck is not sufficient. To meet the cunning devilry of the enemy, skill and thought are evidently needed, and, as published reports have shown, these have been exercised in many instances. Whatever may be the position created by the development of gunfire from submarines, it is declared that a fairly fast steamer armed in the stern should, if handled with extreme care, run a very small chance of being torpedoed. In spite of any possible criticism there any be on the subject of precautions, the public's faith in the heroism of the British seamen who fearlessly carry on their work day by day will stand unshaken.

To the Lord's own disciples
his death seemed pure disaster,
sadly unrelieved, unmitigated
sorrow and loss. To illustrate their
point we should have to imagine
some man inconceivably ignorant
of the processes of nature ac-
companying the sower forth to
sow. He knows that the precious
seed can be made into bread, but
he thinks the sower to strew his bread
away, seemingly, wasting it by
letting it upon the ground. But
when it comes round in its season,
and he is shown a field of corn
growing from the grain he thought
he had carelessly cast away. He
then becomes the harvest
gatherer, and sowing seeds with joy, bring-
ing in the harvest.

philosopher's reply: "And with
greater still, O Diogenes."
When Browning's remains were
laid aside in Westminster, his
friend Barnes Jones complained
that the ceremonial was too de-
testing. He would have given
nothing, he said, for some-one
to display the air with a trumpet
before a banner, or two over
the grave of a Christian such as
his post. Barnes Jones was
right. It would be good for most
of us to pitch our faith in a cer-
emony, to sing with a whole heart in
the bright light of our immortal
hope: "Thanks be to God, who
gives us the victory through our
Lord Jesus Christ."

Successful Easter Monday Meeting.

2. Blue. 220 yards (cham-
 pship).—1, J. F. Silva; 2,
 2. Wood. Time, 23 1-5 sec.
 3. Oak Race, 50 yards.—1, F.
 Laureirr; 2, L. M. Xavier.
 4. Light Race, 100 yards, heavy-
 list, over 170 lbs.—1, O.
 5. 2. A. C. Botelho.

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Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
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Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.

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TIENTSIN	Kueichow	14th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	15th Apr. at d'light.

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Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 13th April, at 11 a.m.

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SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thur., 12th Apr. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur., 12th Apr. at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Thur., 12th Apr. at noon.
MANILA	Taisang	Sat., 14th Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, now direct calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a hull, present of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Batavia by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Luchow, Tientsin, Lohai, etc.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description of the ship.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

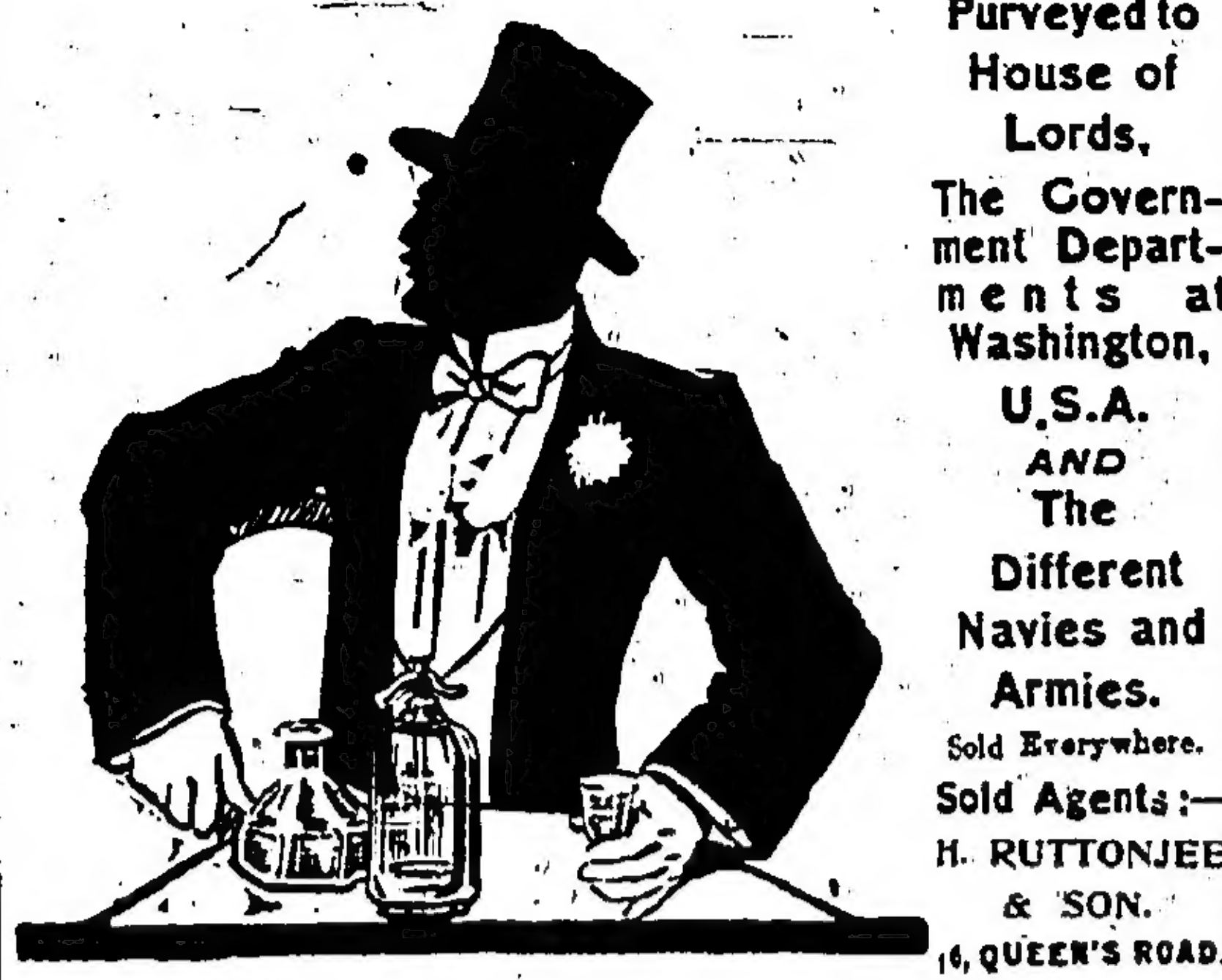
T. K. K. as Defendant.
The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is defendant in a double civil suit for Y.28,083 instituted in the Kobe District Court. When the Shinyo Maru, commanded by Captain Filmer, was on her way to Yokohama from Kobe on March 21, 1916, she collided with the small Junho Maru, 233 tons, about three miles off Tama-gashima light-house, on Awaji Island. The latter was so badly damaged that she sank almost instantly, but all her crew were saved. Shortly after, the Shinyo Maru struck another ship, the Chigiku Maru, 201 tons, not far from the scene of the first accident. Although she did not sink, the Chigiku Maru was so badly damaged that she was abandoned on the spot. With the crew of these two unfortunate ships, the Shinyo Maru put back to Kobe, where Captain Filmer reported the affair to the Japanese harbour officials.

Misleading Figures.
Mr. Archibald Hurd, the naval critic, writing in the "Daily Telegraph," points out the misleading nature of the Board of Trade returns as an index to imports, because they give money values and not weights. The secretary of the Live Pools Ship Owners' Association has analysed the figures, and shows that the ship tonnage, which entered British ports for the half-year up to the end of January, 1917, was 14,750,000 as compared with 25,176,000 for the half-year ended January, 1914, and the weight of imports was 21,980,000 tons and 29,818,000 tons respectively. The monthly figures show a marked diminution for the last quarter of 1916, as compared with 1914, being 25 per cent for October, 14 per cent for November, and 26 per cent for December, although there is a striking increase in money values. Food imports also showed a marked decline. Mr. Hurd sums up that the main cause of the decreases has been the decline in available tonnage, and there must be further restriction on essential imports.

Singapore Harbour Board.
The report and accounts for the half-year ended December 31, show a credit balance on income and expenditure of \$1,498,290, this being an increase of \$414,564 over the previous half year and \$634,431 over the average of the preceding 22 half-years. The sum of \$699,357 is carried forward, interest absorbing \$1,026,355; and \$300,000 being carried to reserve. The tonnage of vessels dealt with at the wharves was 2,218,500 or 88,000 tons better than last half-year. The tonnage of cargo was 1,22,803, against 1,185,149. The gross tonnage of vessels docked was 293,128, against 335,255. The lighterage tonnage of coal and cargo was 86,132 tons, against 81,878. Good progress has been made with the Reconstruction Works by the Contractors, Messrs. Topham, Jones and Ralston Ltd. Of the blockwork quay wall with reclamation, 1,930 ft were completed by the end of the year, making with the new Ferro Concrete Section previously finished, a length of 1,442 ft of the Main Wharf taken over by the Board from the contractors and put into use. The last block in the quay wall was laid by Lady Evelyn Young, on December 26. At the date of this report, the whole of the Main Wharf quay wall, together with the filling in of the reclaimed area behind, has been completed, the only work now remaining to be carried out under Messrs. Topham, Jones and Ralston's contract, being the completion of the roads. Much inconvenience, and many delays have been caused to shipping, owing to the shortage of godown accommodation. The impossibility of obtaining the material for the new godowns has necessitated the taking down of the New Coal Sheds at the West Wharf, and their re-erection as temporary godowns, now being carried out on the reconstructed wharf, so as to utilize as much as possible the improved deep water berths now available. Over 35,000 tons of coal are now being stored at the Main Wharf, 3,500 ft. Main Wharf, 3,500 ft. From 30 to 33 ft. Wet Dock 3,500 ft. The total of 9,312 lineal feet of wharves is now available. The necessary drawings and specifications have been prepared for a wharf situated between the King's Dock and the Peninsular, and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s property, for the purpose of storing, and handling, by mechanical means, bunker coal. A tender for carrying out this work was received from Messrs. Topham, Jones and Ralston Ltd. on January 10, 1917, and has been accepted.

NOTICES.

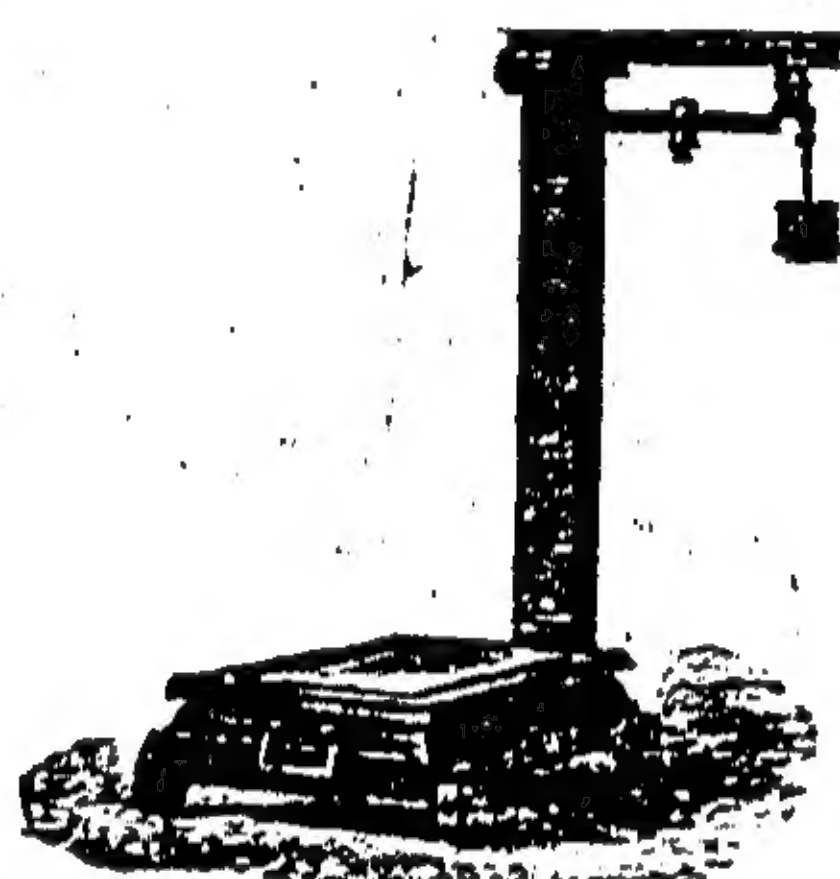
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WHY GERMANY IS STARVING.

(Continued from Page 7.)

potatoes also cannot be used entirely for human and animal food, for the war has vastly increased the demand for spirit, for the chemical works are more active than ever—besides, potato spirit is required for driving many engines. The Germans have been able to hold out so far for various reasons. The harvest of 1913 was by far the largest on record. They began the war, as they began nearly every war, in early autumn when the crop was ready to be cut. The 1914 crop, which was almost ripe at the beginning of August, was a very good one. Germany therefore entered upon the war with a good crop standing and with large reserves of foodstuffs of the 1913 crop. In addition there were huge military food stores in existence.

At the beginning of the war, Germany's food position was brilliant. Germany had not only vast supplies in hand and was reaping an excellent harvest, but she succeeded in seizing millions of tons of food in Belgium, in France, in Poland, and in Western Russia. Last but not least, she received during many months of the war millions of tons of food by way of Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and, in addition, she bought large quantities of grain and wheat from Russia. Some of these sources of supply have been cut off. The districts conquered by Germany are among the most densely populated portions of the Continent. They cannot feed themselves, and have nothing to spare. Germany has a most intensive agriculture. Now, the more intensive agriculture is, the more severely it

suffers through neglect. A neglected hot-house suffers more severely than a neglected meadow. All the able-bodied agriculturists of Germany have been drafted into the Army and their horses have gone with them. As a rule, Germany imports every year two hundred thousand horses for agricultural purposes. There can be only a few old crooks of horses in the rural districts of Germany. Old men, women and children, and half-starved prisoners cannot, of course, carry on Germany's agriculture with satisfactory results. As for lack of feed the bulk of the animals had to be slaughtered and eaten, there is a great deficiency in Germany not only of horses but also of cattle. Hence ploughing has been abandoned in many parts of the country, and as the seeds are insufficiently effective Germany's agriculture has declined.

Germany suffers not only from lack of agricultural workers and of horses and cattle, but also of fertilisers. As the bulk of the cattle and pigs have been killed, there is little animal manure. The vast imports of fertilisers have come to an end through the blockade, and the chemical works of Germany are undoubtedly too busy with war work to turn out fertilisers. The outlook for Germany's agriculture is extremely gloomy. At present, the German people receive half a pound of potatoes per head per day as a maximum. They receive a little bread, and merely an occasional taste of meat, fat, butter, cheese, eggs, etc. If such is their position in January—a short time after the autumn harvest—what then will be their position several months hence? The Germans have food enough only until March or April. They had better surrender at once, for otherwise they will experience all the horrors of famine.—John Bull.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL
BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
Comprising:—
Teak hatstands, easy chairs, teak writing tables, blackwood flower stands, marble clocks, pictures, ornaments, etc., etc.
Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard, dinner wagon, ice chest, dinner service, electric table fans and lamps, glass and electro-plated ware, etc., etc.

Single and double teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, etc., etc.

Also
1 Adams Cabinet.
On view from Wednesday, the 11th inst.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

24 "I Z" Siazenger Tennis Racquets.
35 dozen "M & T" Superior Golf Balls.
10 dozen Siazenger Tennis Balls.
10 pieces back stop tennis netting.

Apply:
GEO. P. LAMMERT.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS,
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED
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POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undersigned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—
Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold. All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases. Jewellery of any description.
Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.
It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.;
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Chung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.;
Shan-tung, Shatin and Sheung-shui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Sattin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.;
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek K. —Week days, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.;
Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.;
Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.;
Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chinan, Br., ss. 1359, Pottenger, 8th Apr.—
Bangkok, 1st Apr., Gen.—B. & S.
Castelfield, Br., ss. 1022, 8th Apr.—
Saigon, 3rd Apr., Rice—Chinese.
Chiyoda M. Jap., ss. 1065, Kawada, 8th Apr.—Hongkong, 5th Apr., Coal—O.S.K.
Joshua M. Jap., ss. 615, 8th Apr.—Swatow, 7th Apr., Gen.—O.S.K.
Soshu M. Jap., ss. 1,076, Kuriuma, 8th Apr.—Swatow, 7th Apr., Gen.—O.S.K.
Tijkenburg, Dut., ss. 3059, Jarraense, 8th Apr.—Manila, 5th Apr., Gen.—J.C.L.
Barumbout, Br., ss. 1280, Heppell, 8th Apr.—Chingwan-tao, 2nd Apr., Coal—D. & Co.
Childer, Nor., ss. 1,102, Matthiessen, 8th Apr.—Bangkok, 2nd Apr., Rice—Chinese.
Chin-ou, Br., ss. 1,328, Speed, 9th Apr.—Swatow, 8th Apr., Rice—B. & S.
Cheryang, Br., ss. 1,473, Richard, 9th Apr.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Cavanta, Br., ss. 1,281, Hudson, 9th Apr.—Hongkong, 7th Apr., Coal—L. & Co.
Chika M. Jap., ss. 489, Mitsumi, 9th Apr.—Keelung, 6th Apr., Coal—Chinese.
China, Amer., ss. 3,186, Dobson, 9th Apr.—San Francisco, 18th Mar., Gen.—C.M.S. & Co.
Fukirchi M. Jap., ss. 1,080, Hashimoto, 8th Apr.—Chingwan-tao, 2nd Apr., Coal—K.M.A.
Heldt, No., ss. 1,356, Swan, 9th Apr.—Bangkok, 1st Apr., Rice—Chinese.
Kwan-tah, Chi., ss. 1,536, Stewart, 9th Apr.—Shanghai, 6th Apr., Gen.—C.M.S. & Co.
Malay M. Jap., ss. 2,970, Nimoto, 9th Apr.—Mol., 6th Apr., Gen.—O.S.K.
Nisin M. Jap., ss. 624, Eydo, 9th Apr.—Swatow, 8th Apr., Coal—Chinese.
Tot mi M. Jap., ss. 2,929, Kamada, 9th Apr.—Mol., 3rd Apr., Gen.—N.Y. & Co.
Haltan, Br., ss. 1,183, Hodgkin, 10th Apr.—Swatow, 8th Apr., Gen.—D.L. & Co.
Haltan, Br., ss. 916, Russell, 10th Apr.—Saigon, 6th Apr., Rice—Chinese.
Sisking, Br., ss. 1,618, Benson, 10th Apr.—Shanghai, 5th Apr., Gen.—B. & S.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolates.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 11.45.—No returns from Indo-China. Pressure has increased considerably over N. China, slightly to moderately over the south and east coasts and slightly over the Philippines; moderate decrease has occurred over Japan, the Loochees and the Bonins.

The anticyclone has passed into the Pacific and another anticyclone has formed over N. China. The depression noted yesterday has moved into the Sea of Japan and partially filled up.

Moderate easterly winds will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.42 inches, against an average of 6.77 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	E. winds, moderate; cloudy, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

April 10, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Voronek	6a	30.00	33	n	5	0
Nomoro	6a	30.08		33	3	0
Hakodate	6a	29.85		33	0	0
Tokio	6a	30.06		33	1	0
Kobe	6a	29.93		33	1	0
Nagasaki	6a	29.96		33	1	0
Kyushu	6a	29.96		33	1	0
Osaka	6a	29.95		33	1	0
Naha	6a	29.95		33	1	0
Ishikawa	6a	29.91		33	1	0
Bonin Is.	6a	30.08		33	1	0
Chao	6a	30.15	42	66	dnw	4 b
Wahai	6a	30.08	51	97	ne	1 o
Shanghai	6a	30.04	50	100	ne	2 of
Gutai	6a	29.98	50	93	or	
Amoy	6a	29.97	50	90	3 o	
Swatow	6a	29.79	66	95	ne	1 o
Taihoon	6a	29.91	66	94	ne	4 o
Taichu	6a	29.84	68		0 o	
Taiwan	6a	29.82	70		0 o	
Koehoo	6a	29.84	70		0 o	
P'loos	6a	29.84	70	101	1 o	
Canton	6a	29.82	69	98	3 of	
H'kong	6a	29.84	69	98	3 of	
Gap Rock	6a	29.81	70	100	se	2 of
Wahai	6a	29.81	70	100	se	2 of
Fakhoi	6a	29.81	70	100	se	2 of
Hoibow	6a	29.81	70	100	se	2 of
Phu-lai	6a	29.81	70	100	se	2 of
Tourane	6a	29.81	70	100	se	2 of
C. B. I.	6a	29.81	70	100	se	2 of
Amoyan	6a	29.79	75	91	so	2 o
Manila	6a	29.80	75	94	0 o	
Legaspi	6a	29.80	77	94	0 b	
Tacloban	6a	29.80	79	98	1 o	
Iloilo	6a	29.78	77	98	1 o	
Surigao	6a	29.79	75	92	0 b	
Luzon	6a	29.75	78	94	2 b	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 10, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, by blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzle, rain, fog, snow, hail, lightning, or overcast, passing showers, equally, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, & dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	On date	On date.
Barometer	29.80	29.83
Temperature	70	69
Humidity	89	93
Wind Direction	E	E
Force	4	3
Weather	0	0
Rain	0.01	0.00
Highness of air Temperature on the 10th	77	77
Lowest	61	61

H.K. Observatory, April 10, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 9th Apr. to 11th Apr.

Time	High Water	Low Water
9th Apr.	10.15	4.15
10th Apr.	10.15	4.15
11th Apr.	10.15	4.15

m morning. a afternoon.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Cannot be Beat—Equalled
for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 16th April, 1917.

5TH & 6TH EPISODE OF THE
GREAT DETECTIVE SERIAL

"ZUDORA."

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE
Famous Violinist

COR DE BLE

PATHE'S GAZETTES and COMICS.

On FRIDAY, 13th April, 1917.

CONTINUATION OF THE

"IRON CLAW."

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BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

"THE ADVENTURES OF TERENCE O'ROURKE."

3RD & 4TH EPISODES.

Entitled:—"A CAPTAIN OF VILLAINY."

Splendid WAR GRAPHIC and KEYSTONE COMICS.

Prices:— 80cts. 50cts. and 20cts.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

Commencing SATURDAY, 6th April, 1917.

Showing:— Two Powerful Dramas.

"IN TOUCH WITH DEATH."

IN 3 PARTS.

AND

"THE VENDETTA."

IN 2 PARTS.

also KEYSTONE COMICS.

NOTICES.

SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

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CORK TIPPED. Per 100. \$1.50
GOLD " " " " " " " " \$1.50
PLAIN " " " " " " " " \$1.25
M.C.C. SPECIAL
PLAIN TIPPED. Per. 20, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENT:—GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

The Graeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in stock, from all high class Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nestor, Glaxo, N. D. Tobacco, M. Melchior, Dimitris, Simon, Aris, Messero, French Tobacco, Specials, Isherwood Brothers, Westminster Specials, etc.

POPULAR PRICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE COLLEGE will reopen
on WEDNESDAY, 11th
inst., at 9 A.M.

There will be entrance
examinations on WEDNESDAY
and SATURDAY, 14th inst., at
9 A.M. on each day.

Rev. W. H. HEWITT M.A., B.D.
WARDEN.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS

LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of the above
League will be held in the Hong-
kong Cricket Club Pavilion on
THURSDAY, April 12, at 5.15
P.M.

Clubs interested are requested
to send representative.

F. LINDSAY WOODS,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEET-
ING of Members will be
held on SATURDAY, the 11th
April, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON.

at the Offices of the JOCKEY
CLUB on the Ground Floor of
the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE,
Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1917.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I
have from to-day's date
severed my connection with
Messrs. Fung Shu, and that he has
no authority to sign my name or to
collect accounts due in respect
of my business.

J. CARR OLARK,
Architect & Surveyor.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George W. ...

Cable Barnett at 11, Lee Hong Street, in the City of Hong Kong.